

Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol 2, No. 21.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN. MARCH 31, 1887.—SIX PAGES.

Price Five Cents

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One door north of THE PROGRESS OFFICE,
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DR. W. G. KEOWN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
REGINA.
Will visit, professionally, Qu'Appelle, on
the third Monday and Tuesday in each
month.
All work guaranteed satisfactory. Charges
moderate.

QU'APPELLE
Stove & Tin Depot.

E. WISMER.
While returning thanks for past pa-
tronage, would direct attention to a
large stock of
STOVES AND TINWARE.
My Stoves are from the best manufac-
turers, and were selected to meet the re-
quirements of the Northwest trade.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

New Spring Goods!
OF
Boots and Shoes,
For Everybody!

I PURPOSE using nothing but the very
best material and in selling these goods
at reasonable prices. We are confident you
will receive satisfaction.
Porcelain Laces in Stock.
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.
—TERMS CASH—

S. H. COLLINS,
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

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Merchant Tailor,
Over Beauchamp's Store,
QU'APPELLE.

A CALL SOLICITED!
A FIT GUARANTEED!

New Millinery and Fancy Store.

MISS A. McRAE
has opened out a well assorted stock of
first-class
MILLINERY,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
in the premises lately occupied by Dr.
Carthen.
QU'APPELLE ST., QU'APPELLE.

Hotel and Farm FOR SALE.

THE Commercial Hotel, well and favor-
ably known, in the Town of Qu'Appelle
Station, Billiard Table and Bar Fittings,
Household Furniture, Beds and Bedding,
and everything in the House; also the large
and commodious Stable adjoining; the whole
covering two lots on Cassell street.
The farm is within one mile of the Town
of Qu'Appelle Station, and is composed of
the east half of Section 32, Township 18,
Range 14, west of 2nd Meridian, 320 acres,
good comfortable farm house, woodshed,
large stables and other outbuildings, 60 acres
under cultivation and fenced, and two good
wells.
Mrs Shore being now a widow, and there-
fore not in a position to carry on the busi-
ness as heretofore will dispose of the whole
of the above property at a bargain. Easy
terms, made known on application.
N.B.—The farm is one of the best in the
Qu'Appelle District.

MARIA SHORE,
Address Qu'Appelle Station P. O.,
N. W. T.



Public Notice,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
has this day been pleased to order that
Said 2nd of the

SUPREME COURT
of the North West Territories for the Judicial
District of Western Assiniboia shall be
held at the Town of Regina, in the said Dis-
trict, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the
following days, namely:

Monday, 28th March, A.D., 1887.
Monday, 27th June, A.D., 1887.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, 9th March, 1887.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Will visit the undermentioned towns
professionally, on the following days:
MOOSEJON (Queen's Hotel) the first
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in each
month.
GRANVILLE (Grand Union Hotel) the
third Friday in each month.
QU'APPELLE (Queen's Hotel) the fourth
Tuesday and Wednesday in each month.
PORT QU'APPELLE (Smith's Hotel) the
fourth Thursday and Friday in each month.
Artificial teeth fitted in gold, vulcanite
or celluloid.
Children's teeth regulated.
Nitrous Oxide Gas given for the painless
extraction of teeth.
OFFICE—WHITEWOOD, N. W. T.

A. SUTHERLAND,
PHOTO-ARTIST
QU'APPELLE.

Has new equipment and is ready to take
Photographs

in the
Highest Style of Art,

—MODERATE PRICES—

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NEW DOUGLASS HOUSE,
WINNIPEG.

FINEST ROOMS and most comfortable
Hotel in the city. Heated with steam.
Electric Bells and Telephone attached.

Charges Moderate. Rates according to
Room. FREE B.F.S.
BENNETT & Co., PROPRIETORS.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS PRINTING OFFICE, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in-
variably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

The rates for our advertising space by
contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$35.00	\$100.00
Half column	8.00	10.00	20.00	60.00
Quarter column	5.00	7.00	15.00	40.00
Three inches	3.00	5.00	10.00	30.00
Two inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable
quarterly.

The above rates do not include as auction
sales, entertainment, tenders, meetings,
legal notices, or anything of a transitory
nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents
per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements
allowed to be charged monthly, if offered
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional
change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-
five words, 2 cents for each additional word.
The publisher reserves the right to refuse
to insert advertisements of a questionable
or objectionable character.

Address, **JAMES WEIDMAN,**
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Although far removed from the
sea board, we are confident that our
readers, as loyal Canadians, will ap-
prove of our attempt to place before
them a somewhat full and impartial
view of this vexed question. We
are glad to find that many able
articles have recently appeared in
leading journals of the Dominion, as
well as in England, not excepting
even the London Times, bearing on
this great international question.
We are not of those who fear that
actual war will issue from its com-
plications, yet to avoid this the best
means is for the citizens of both na-
tionalities to become thoroughly con-
versant with the actual merits of
the case. We are glad to note that
the tone of most influential newspa-
per men in the United States is de-
cidedly pacific. A Washington des-
patch of March 12th to the London
Times says: "Retaliation will mean
such methods of peace as will ensure
the adjustment of all differences.
Proclamation for war, if it should be
given will come from the other side."
The Editor of the Boston Herald be-
lieves "that a commission should be
appointed to adjust our differences
with the Dominion and agree upon
terms for a treaty. He is unable to
see how retaliation can bring mat-
ters to a solution. The gentlemen
at the Capital," he adds, "who passed
the Retaliation bill did not see it
either. It was simply a piece of
humble legislation and a cheap
article at that." However, it may
prove to be the best thing if it should
open the way to the settlement of all
differences between us, and lay
more broadly the grounds of future
reciprocity. It may be after all an
instance in which we shall ultimately
see that "There is a Providence
that shapes our ends for the best."
Many suppose that the question
would have been settled long before
this. Even Sir Lionel West, British
Minister at Washington, said "he
would not be afraid to predict that a
basis, or plan of treaty, would be
agreed upon between the two nations
before the fourth of March, the date
at which Congress closes its session."
Some are of the opinion that many
who favored the retaliation bill, did
so because they believed that it
would hasten a fairly balanced
reciprocity measure. Even Mr.
Hayden, the Republican senator is
supposed to be one of these. He
has the record of having reciprocity

all along, and was in favor of a
commission to settle the fishery dis-
pute. His sudden change in favor
of the bill, looks like part of a bold
game, to bring about reciprocity all
round.

HISTORY.

The history of these disputes is
of long standing. After the war of
Independence, "The dividing off of
rights over territorial waters pro-
duced much strife and squabble, but
in the negotiations for the treaty of
peace, 1783, it was agreed as follows:
that the people of the United States
shall continue to enjoy unmolested
the right to take fish of every kind,
on the grand banks of Newfoundland
also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence,
and at all other places in the sea,
where the inhabitants of both coun-
tries used at any time heretofore to
fish; and also, to fish on the coast
of Newfoundland, and on the coasts,
bays and creeks of all other of his
Britannic Majesty's dominions in
America," (vide Appleton's American
Cyclopedia.) This arrangement
continued until the war of 1812-15,
when the fisheries were greatly in-
terfered with, and renewed strife
followed. In the end, after mutual
seizing of vessels, a joint commission
was appointed, and after much anx-
ious discussion, the United States
and Great Britain came to an agree-
ment and signed the treaty of 1818.

According to its terms "the in-
habitants of the United States shall
have for ever, in common with the
subjects of Her Britannic Majesty,"
rights of fishing on the south coast
of Newfoundland between Cape Ray
and the Rameau Island, from Cape
Ray to the Quirpon Islands and also
on the south coast of Labrador from
Mount July to and through the
straits of Belle Isle and thence
Northward indefinitely along the
coast. But "the United States re-
nounce for ever any liberty hereto-
fore enjoyed or claimed by the in-
habitants thereof to take, dry, or
cure fish on or within three marine
miles of any of the coasts, bays,
creeks or harbors of Her Britannic
Majesty's dominions in North
America not included in the above
mentioned limits."

These terms are sufficiently ex-
plicit, but they are further defined in
the statement, "provided, however,
that the American fishermen shall
be admitted to enter such bays or
harbors for the purpose of shelter
and of repairing damages therein,
of purchasing wood, and of obtaining
water, and for no other purpose
whatever."

During the discussion resulting
in this treaty other proposals were
made by each of the high contract-
ing parties, but none of them accept-
ed. For instance, the United States
delegates proposed to add the words
"and bait" after the words "purchas-
ing wood." The commission ab-
solutely declined to accede to this
proposal and that decision has an
obviously important bearing on the
interpretations of the terms of the
treaty at present advanced.

The spirit in which this treaty
was interpreted is further illustrated
by subsequent negotiations. In the
commercial treaty of 1854 the U. S.
specially stipulated for and obtained
fishing rights "in the bays, creeks
and harbors" from which their fisher-
men had been excluded by the
treaty of 1818. This arrangement
was put an end to on March 17,
1866. Immediately the British
authorities asserted the rights of
exclusion, and United States fisher-
men discovered that without special
permits they had no right
to fish in the territorial waters of
another nation. Again there were
quarrels and seizures and threatened
troubles. These were put an end
to by the Washington treaty of 1871,
which specifically granted the fisher-
men of the United States rights to
fish in common with British subjects,

but only for ten years, and for these
rights the United States paid "in
cash" £1,000,000, or the equivalent
of a rent of £100,000 per annum for
the ten years' usufruct of these
fisheries. These rights were extend-
ed for another five years after 1880.
But in 1885 the United States gov-
ernment declined to renew the ar-
rangement, and it became necessary
to fall back upon the original treaty
engagement of 1818.

The Canadian government en-
deavored to have the treaty adhere
to, until a new and more satisfactory
agreement could be secured. The
reply from the United States was
we cannot even temporarily admit
Canadian fish free of duty, after the
treaty lapses, without action of
Congress. Still the Canadian gov-
ernment for the remainder of the
fishing season of 1885 did not
prevent United States fishermen
carrying on their operations as usual.
But seeing that this in nature of
conciliation produced no correspond-
ing concession from the other side,
it was ordered that the treaty of
1818 should be maintained, and
about thirty seizures have been
made of infraction of the treaty.

TREATY RECOGNIZED.

It does not seem that there is
any difference of opinion between
the two governments as to the fa-
vor of the treaty of 1818. But the real
question is, has the treaty been vi-
olated. Our government says it has.
The case of the Ella M. Doughty is
in point. On March 17th, at
Halifax, before the admiralty court,
seven witnesses were brought on
behalf of the Dominion government
to prove that bait was purchased in
St. Ann's bay, C. B., for the Ella M.
Doughty, and delivered on board of
that vessel within the three mile
limit. The people of the United
States claim that they wish the
treaty to be interpreted according to
its provisions, and say, if you have
nothing for us but shelter, wood and
water, then we have nothing else
for you. They claim that the ad-
mission of foreign fish free of duty,
if for immediate use, is not in ac-
cordance with the spirit of the
treaty. And beyond that, they say
we will not take your fish at all
under your interpretation of the
treaty. The Hon. Mr. Foster, min-
ister of Marine and Fisheries at Ot-
tawa, says: "We take no extreme
ground, but simply stand for the
rights of Canada as guaranteed by
the treaty of 1818," and so quietly
proceed to punish the offenders.

THE RETALIATION BILL.

The United States government
has not by any means said in
the bill recently passed, that the
Canadian government has over-
stepped its authority. The measure
is rather a precautionary one. It
declares that "the President, when-
ever he shall be satisfied that Amer-
ican fishing vessels or fishermen
visiting or being in the waters of
any port or places, of the British
Dominions of North America, ac-
cused any rights secured to them
by treaty, or law, or any fishing
vessel having a permit under the
laws of the United States to touch
at or trade many port or ports, then
it shall be his duty at his discretion
by proclamation to deny vessels,
masters and crews of the British
Dominions of North America ac-
cess to our waters, except by
vessels in distress through stress of
weather or needing supplies."

There is no reason to suppose that
the President will issue any such
proclamation as is necessary to carry
out this law unless a case clearly
proven is brought forward where
the Canadians have denied treaty
rights to American fishermen. And
even in that case, we presume that
the British government would be
notified and have an opportunity of
showing its side of the case before
final action were taken. We are

no reason to apprehend any immediate disturbance of our friendly relations by this law, but the tenor of many of the addresses on the subject is calculated to produce mischief. For instance, Mr. Hoar on the 25th February in the Congress said: "No sensible man would expect any change or modification of duties or imports as the result of present difficulties," and he moved an antagonistic resolution against Mr. Butterworth's reciprocity bill. He professed to quote Sir John Macdonald as saying since the election, "that, now that his government had been sustained, he would compel the Americans to open their markets to us for free entry of fish." But Sir John is not a statesman of that stripe. He is too shrewd a politician to talk after that fashion.

RECIPROCITY.

If United States ports can be opened to us, free of duty, and ours to them, and all the waters of both nations free to the inhabitants of both, the good judgment of the statesmen of Great Britain and the United States will find out how it is to be done, without any attempt at bullying. Indeed all fiery oratory will but retard advances towards commercial and maritime reciprocity.

It is alleged that cases of hardship have arisen, which seem to be exceedingly vexatious if true. Among these is the following: A United States captain complained at New York "that Canadian boats can go into that port and undersell them because they hire Canadians cheaper; they can buy anything they want and go on the United States shore at pleasure, while Americans cannot go nearer than three miles of a Canadian port except for shelter or wood; and if found within three miles of the shore they are seized and fined. He was, he says, driven for shelter into Liverpool, Nova Scotia, but was not allowed to land and go to see his family, who lived there. A guard was detailed from a Dominion cutter to prevent a sailor on board from going to see a sick wife." (Mail, Feb. 22.) But he does not tell us that there are no fishing grounds to tempt our captains to fish near New York, while Liverpool is near our fishing ground. Then the story is rather fishy at any rate. It seems rather strange that this American fishing captain is complaining of the Canadian captain hiring Canadians; yet his own family are living at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and one of his sailors has a sick wife there too. A good lawyer would easily riddle this man's complaint.

It is claimed that Mr. Butterworth's bill is what five-sixths of the people of the United States want. They are not opposed to reciprocity in principle, but think that we had the advantage of them in the treaty. We do not think so. But the measure that he now proposes, we believe, will be acceptable to five-sixths of the Canadian people today, although modifications may be required. We cannot regard it as a desirable thing to be compelled to maintain a strict customs line and erect and maintain menacing fortifications along a coast line of about 3000 miles. The expense would be so enormous that the value of the fish, although very considerable, would only be in comparison as a side dish at a breakfast table. Mr. Butterworth's bill provides for complete reciprocity between Canada and the United States of all articles of trade and commerce of whatever name or nature, whether the product of the soil or of the waters of either country, or manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds and its products, or minerals and coal, and all products of the mine. His bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and although it could not be acted upon at once by Congress, many leading Americans have determined to work to the end for a free zone and no barrier of a customs line between us.

In a letter to a gentleman having considerable commercial relations with Canada, Mr. Butterworth suggests that if Canada would extend the courtesy to the United States fishermen for another year, the way would be made easier to bring about a complete measure of reciprocity. But we judge that having done this

for one year, and no corresponding concessions having followed "on the part of our neighbors, we must now claim our rights, for that which at first is granted as a favor, if too long enjoyed, comes at length to be regarded as a right, and our statesmen do not deem it wise to permit such a state of things."

Canadians are desirous of free trade with the United States, but we do not feel disposed to pay too dearly for it. It is a well established fact that all our industries have flourished more rapidly since the former reciprocity treaty was abrogated, and if it comes to the closing of all United States ports to our shipping, we shall then simply be driven to the creation of large picking and canning establishments on our own shores, and the shipment of the manufactured goods, including cases, to other markets, instead of simply as now sending out raw materials. For, be it remembered, that only about one-third of our fish goes now to ports of the United States. If therefore our big brother says "you shall not play in my yard," then we must find a playground elsewhere. The great extension of our railroads and steamship lines happily renders this possible at the present time. How far Great Britain may favor complete reciprocity between the United States and Canada, while the ports of the United States are closed to the mother country, cannot be known at present; for surely if we have complete reciprocity with the United States, Great Britain may well demand the same with Canada; and, as she gives free ports to the United States, she may stipulate for the same from the United States before she sanctions giving our fisheries for reciprocity. If such an extension of reciprocity could be effected it would revolutionize the trade of the world. As to the question whether Great Britain will stand by our rights as Canadians, it seems to us that it is rather a question as to how far she will stand by her own treaty, and what a sense of honor will demand on her part in obtaining peaceable enjoyment for her subjects of what she has always regarded as their treaty rights.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

There is another aspect in which this subject presents itself to the thoughtful mind. If for simply defending our just rights as accorded by the treaty of 1813, the United States ports are finally closed to us, it may be an important factor in inducing England to establish absolutely free trade between herself and her colonies, and adopting a high tariff against all nations that will not enter into similar relations with her. Then Canada would have a decided advantage over nations trading with Great Britain under high tariff exactions; and it would certainly be no misfortune to Canada. Still our neighbors to the south of us are naturally the people with whom we should seek to trade, and such an alternative would only be desirable if we were driven out of their market. Let us hope that wise and kindly counsels may prevail, and that England and her numerous colonies, and her daughter America, may long continue to prosper and jointly lead the world in every line of honorable statesmanship and national development.

INDEPENDENCE.

This is the way the Saskatchewan Herald, published at Battleford, puts it:

"The speakers who assailed the Herald last night for its want of independence evidently confused independence with neutrality. As well might they say that honor is idleness, or that courtesy and honesty are in place of a public meeting. The elector who shies at his duty either to oppose or to support a measure of public policy is said to be independent when he does so, while the one who will not make his choice or is afraid to give expression to his views is not respected. And so it is with the newspaper. A newspaper that expresses its views and takes sides when occasion requires, and advocates measures which it believes to be

sound, is the one that proves its independence, while the one that keeps silent on public issues is the reverse of independent."

"NO SURPRISE."

Let us see! It was on the 27th of January last that the Regina Journal first assailed Mr. W. D. Perley, now, M. P. for East Assiniboia. About the same time the Liberals decided to hold a convention to nominate a standard bearer, and the Journal had the effrontery to call the prospective nominee "the future M. P. for East Assiniboia." At the same time it also said that "a surprise party awaits the Conservatives of East Assiniboia on election day, and Mr. W. D. Perley will be the most surprised party." In the next issue of THE PROGRESS after the above mentioned date, we took occasion to differ with our Regina cotemporary, and mildly suggested that it was "away out." Our remonstrance seemed to hurt the feelings of the editor, and not long after he turned his stream of Billingsgate upon our devoted head and that of Mr. Perley. He called THE PROGRESS "domesticated," and said we were "spoiling for a fight" with him, and that we "assumed a 'treat on the tail of me' as if you dare" attitude toward the Journal." We of course again begged to differ, and brought some light to bear on our brother's blindness which seemed to satisfy his belligerent propensities. After the experience we had with the Journal we were prepared for almost anything from it, and we found we were not egregiously mistaken when we saw the issue of that paper of the 17th ult. In speaking of the Northwest elections and the result to the Liberal party it said "the defeat was no surprise." Has our Regina cotemporary let the truth slip out unawares, and did it think that defeat would be no surprise to the Liberals when it predicted a "surprise party for the Conservatives of East Assiniboia" and that Mr. Perley would be "the most surprised party"? We await an answer.

EAST ASSINIBOIA.

The official returns of the state of the poll at the recent election is as follows:

Polling Divisions.	Votes.	Majorities.
No. 1 Moosemound	248 124	117
2 Foxburg	27 15	12
3 Wapota	78 28	50
4 Bannockburn	61 30	31
5 Farnham	25 12	13
6 New Adelaide	12 21	12
7 Moose Mountain	21 17	4
8 Clace	18 21	13
9 Garry	27 24	1
10 "The Meadows"	11 12	1
11 Ananda	24 18	6
12 Bismarck	19 11	4
13 Carleton	50 34	12
14 Andrus	12 18	11
15 The Gravelly	21 21	11
16 Belpash	7 10	3
17 Wapota	9 2	7
18 Percy	2 12	10
19 P.asant Pooka	21 21	1
20 York	61 30	22
21 Lacrosse Lake	26 26	0
22 Kildare	36 6	30
23 Round Lake	9 4	5
24 Wapota	26 40	56
25 Bismarck	60 29	31
26 Bismarck	122 14	8
27 Bismarck	11 8	3
28 Round	30 42	43
29 Moose	50 13	37
30 Moose	19 19	0
31 Moose	12 12	0
32 Moose	12 12	0
33 Moose	12 12	0
34 Moose	12 12	0
35 Moose	12 12	0
36 Moose	12 12	0
37 Moose	12 12	0
38 Moose	12 12	0
Total	1200	745 59

Perley's total majority 785
Decker's " " 59

Total majority for Perley 726

—Our Wapota post has been heard from. Next.
—Chas. Kidney Cline and Dr. John's Sutherland have one friend in the Northwest; they are one and the same.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir: The report which appeared in the PROGRESS of the 24th is full of kindness to myself, and is witty and amusing. But the report of my speech is not quite correct in some places, and is nearly all coloured by the glowing mind of the reporter, rather than by my proper intelligence. However, I intend to publish the speech in full, and then my correct views will be seen.

In regard to Mr. Blake; I have great respect for his talent, but to say that no man in Canada to day could come up to his standard would be to say something I do not believe, and the direct contrary of what I have often expressed.

I am, etc.,

NICHOLAS FLOOD-DAVIS.

WHITEWOOD.

—The "bachelors" hall passed off with great zest on Friday, March 18th, in the Woodbine Hall, generously lent for the occasion by Mr. D. Hunter, the genial host of the Woodbine Hotel, under whose able management as M. E. the dancing was kept up with vigor until day light put in appearance. Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. Corrigan, Carr and McKay, ably assisted by Mr. Gibson for the delightful strains they evoked from their instruments, and Mrs. Hunter deserves the hearty thanks of the committee and bachelors for the delicious viands supplied; also for the tasteful decoration of the hall, which with its glorious floor covered with revolving couples and the elaborate toilettes of the fair visitors presented a scene to be remembered in the archives of Whitewood.

—The principal topic of conversation is the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Neil McMillan, deputy postmaster of this place. On the one Tuesday he was a duty returning officer at the Whitewood polling station, on the next Tuesday he was laid in his grave. Mr. McMillan had been in delicate health for some time, but it was hoped that the light duties of the post office and the change from the climate of Ontario would have set him up in health. Mr. McMillan was deservedly respected, and his position in the White wood post office, though it may be filled readily enough, the duties of the office will never be more ably and efficiently performed; and we will appreciate for him the more cordially attended than they were by the late Neil McMillan. The body was interred in the new cemetery at White wood. The Orange lodge attended and laid to rest their lamented brother. Mr. McMillan leaves a widow and little daughter to mourn their sad bereavement.

—The Winnipeg Manitoban is to come out as a morning paper about the 18th of April.

Elly's Invention.

Billy Longhead, who lives out on Dayton bluff, has been closely engaged the past two years on a contrivance to check runaway horses. Every horse he brought is scheme to a head and celebrated the affair by taking his best girl out for a drive. He had placed one of his inventions on the wagon for the purpose of showing his girl how long as he lived was and how quickly he could burn a horse to stumps if he took a notion to run away.

The invention is a simple, being a reel of wire which is very light and very strong chain is wound. The chain runs under the horse and is attached to the belt. The reel has cog wheel connection with the screw which, and is turned by a little lever that runs up into the wagon.

The day was large. The sun shone, the birds sang, the rivulets riled, and as Elly and a very little girl and very strong chain is wound. The chain runs under the horse and is attached to the belt. The reel has cog wheel connection with the screw which, and is turned by a little lever that runs up into the wagon.

They were going down hill. The wagon was bounding the grade and it was drawing it along as a pretty lively gal. Now was a good opportunity for Elly to show his girl how long as he lived was and how quickly he could burn a horse to stumps if he took a notion to run away.

He was not hard work as he was going down hill. At last when they were moving through space at the rate of several miles an hour, Billy was sitting on his belt, which was now well up, hanging just at his point he shoved the lever, the reel commenced to pull in the chain at the rate of one hundred miles an hour; the horse was going one way while the chain was coming the other. This state of affairs lasted about eight seconds, when the horse and chain both came the same way and the wagon went its own way, continued to proceed through the air. Somehow things got mixed. Billy got bewildered. His girl got tangled up among the wheels of the buggy, and he have seemed to be trying to kick

himself back to town. When Billy had excavated his eyes he went on a relief expedition for his girl; he found her in another place, but managed to get her together so he could recognize her and found that with the exception of a few hair and much of nose, she was all present. A very low temperature has sprung up between Billy and the girl, and he hasn't been able to prove that he didn't put up a scheme on her to get her out of the way so that he might tie to another female on the other side of the river.—St. Louis Herald.

REV. J. C. HAWKINS discusses the question: "Would you rather be blind or deaf?" in his latest work, "My Musical Memories," with his customary brightness and effectiveness. The contributor at which he arrives, with hardly an allowance for the opposite side of the case, is that blindness is by far the less evil. His argument is ingenious, though the advantage is really on the side of the deaf. To him who hears will not convince many. To him whose ears are forever closed, and whose tongue may be forever tied, but whose eyes retain their sight, the whole world is open. Music alone, unless he be a musician whose deafness has come in later years, he can not enjoy. But nearly all else that there is in Nature, literature or art awaits his study and his rational enjoyment. In the narrow world must he move whose sight is gone. The books are few that he can read by feeling, and only at second hand may he be en of the written thoughts of others, or even be made aware of what the world is doing. Conversation with any one has been the advantage which has been conceded as his, when compared with his condition with that of his deaf and dumb brother have been made. But now that the deaf may know the speech of others by lip-reading, and the dumb may at least eniel intelligibly, the advantage is all on the side of him who yet may see, although his hearing is gone forever.—Boston Transcript.

NOTICE

To Millers and others in the North-West Territories and in Manitoba, west of the First Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories, up to noon of Friday, the Twenty-ninth of April, 1887.

Agents. Agency. H. MacIntosh, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba. J. A. Mackay, Peace River. J. J. Campbell, Moose Mountain. A. McDonald, Crooked Lakes. W. S. Grant, Assiniboine Reserve. P. J. Williams, Battleford. J. B. Lash, Muskegpete's Reserve. H. Field, Touchwood Hills. J. M. Rice, Prince Albert. J. A. Mackay, Battleford. G. C. Mann, Onion Lake. J. A. Mitchell, Victoria. W. Anderson, Edmonton. S. E. Lucas, Peace River. W. Peckington, Blood Reserve. M. Beag, Blackfoot Crossing. W. C. Delahand, Sarcee Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quantities and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, from the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of these forms.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract based on his tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tender prefers to do so, he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of our Chartered Bank in Canada, or equal amount in Cheques or cash, accompanying tenders accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract, or his tender will not be entertained. Each tenderer, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by the surties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a period of for the whole quantity of flour required, at any given point.

Tenders tendering near one Agency but desiring to tender at others, may deposit their tenders and samples for the most distant of the points at which they desire to tender, and the Indian Agent at each of the points at which they desire to tender will be returned, if desired, in unopened tenders, on being called upon, and the sample supplied by the successful tenderer will be returned, at his own responsibility, on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial, he tenderer must state how much of the flour he is prepared to deliver at each point, and the Indian Agent at each of the points at which he desires to tender will be returned, if desired, in unopened tenders, on being called upon, and the sample supplied by the successful tenderer will be returned, at his own responsibility, on account of his contract.

N.B.—The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs will accept tenders for the delivery of the flour, above mentioned, from millers and others in the North-West Territories and throughout Manitoba.

L. VANKOLGHET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 29th February, 1887.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

J. H. MacCAUL,
DEALER IN
**LUMBER,
SASH,
DOORS,**

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.
OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C.-P. R.
STATION, QU'APPELLE.
Qu'Appelle, May 20, 1886.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,
QU'APPELLE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE PROGRESS OFFICE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

Liberies,

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LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stable,
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Single and Double Rigs for Hire.

FREIGHTING A SPECIALTY

ALL KINDS OF COAL

Kept Constantly on Hand at the Lowest
Prices.

Cash Paid for Hides & Skins
QU'APPELLE.

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LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable
For First Class Rigs.

Daily Mail Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.
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FORWARDERS.

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Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

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Office West of C.P.R. Station.

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

S. H. CASWELL,
WHOLESALE GROCER!

RETAIL

**GENERAL STORE,
BANK,
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Qu'Appelle Station.**

The Best Made!

THE WANZER

Sewing Machine

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THE PROGRESS STORE

QU'APPELLE.

GEORGE H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance & General Agent,

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*Flour, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Oatmeal, Cracked
Wheat, Graham Flour, etc., etc.*

Four different grades of Flour at Mill Prices. The
QU'APPELLE, N W T

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QU'APPELLE STATION.

Love & Raymond,
PROPRIETORS.

Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated, Everything
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A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the office of the Company, 14 Castle street,
Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

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Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway
Between Brandon and Calgary

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QUEEN'S HOTEL

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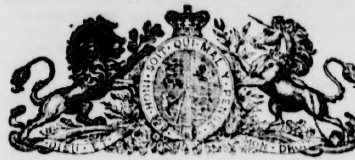
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ALSO IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF

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Corner Qu'Appelle St. and Ninth Avenue, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.



Dominion Lands Government Intelligence Office.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS CAN BE MADE AT THIS OFFICE, F. L. L. OSLER,
Government Agent.

FOR SALE.

Ontario and Qu'Appelle Lands, many of them lying close to Qu'Appelle, on the C. P.
R. at low prices, purchasers having the advantages of Churches, Schools, Daily Mail and
good Stores, etc.,

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND LOAN CO. will advance Money on Improved Lands.
A number of Improved Farms at Edgely, Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle, to be dis-
posed of.

Several choice STOCK SECTIONS close to Town can be purchased on reasonable terms.
Those wishing for lists of Government Lands to Homestead, or Lands to purchase will
apply at the office of

F. L. L. OSLER.

Qu'Appelle, May 12, 1886.

The Progress Store

Will be found to contain a well selected stock of

BOOKS STATIONERY

FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS

Which we will sell at the most reasonable prices.

STATIONERY.

The Stock at

AT THE PROGRESS STORE.

Will be found to contain almost everything required in the above line.

The Stock was selected with the view of meeting all the wants of the public at the
most reasonable prices.

NEW LOVELL LIBRARIES RECEIVED REGULARLY.

We will sell school requisites of all kinds at

Prices that Defy Competition

From other Towns.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

TO GIVE THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE Northwest Territories

An opportunity to keep their names, business and residence before the public, we have decided to open the columns of THE PROGRESS to a

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No paper either in the Northwest or Manitoba opens its columns at so low a rate.

Get your Card in THE PROGRESS Business Directory for the Northwest. Under this heading we will insert Business Cards similar to those following for \$5.00 a year, which will include subscription to THE WEEKLY PROGRESS. First insertion and subscription will be commenced on payment of \$2.00; after first three months, \$1.00 per quarter in advance will be required in every case, or the Card will be dropped out.

Business Directory.

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Johnston & Davidson, Proprietors.

LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.

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General Merchant.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, etc.

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Dealer in Furniture, Cabinet Maker, etc.

A. MCKENZIE,
Dealer, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

E. WISMER,
Tinmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

RUSSELL & DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Butchers.

J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.

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Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

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Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

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WILLIAM FELL,
Pump maker and repairer. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Shop at Edgeley farm, six miles north-west of Qu'Appelle.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at McLane's Hall on Saturday the 19th inst., the chair being taken by Mr. B. S. Ross, 2nd Vice President, in the absence of Messrs Redpath and T. Wright.

The accounts and balance sheet for the year preceding the date of the meeting were submitted by the Sec.-Treas., and certified to be correct by the chairman and A. M. McLane, the auditors appointed by the meeting. A copy of the balance sheet is published herewith.

On motion of A. M. McLane sec. by L. Gordon, that the present officers were continued in office pending the application to the Lieut.-Governor to incorporate the Society.

On motion of L. Gordon sec. by H. B. Hall, that a committee consisting of Messrs W. S. Redpath, B. S. Ross, L. Gordon, A. M. McLane, G. H. V. Bulyea and James Gortell, was appointed to take the necessary steps for incorporating the Society under the Agricultural Ordinance of 1886.

On motion of L. Gordon sec. by A. M. McLane, that a vote of thanks was tendered to the Sec.-Treasurer R. Dundas Strong for his service during the period of office, and specially for his efforts to secure the success of the Society's Fall Show.

At the close of the general meeting the committee for incorporating the Society met, and fixed the area of the Society to comprise of Townships 13 to 19 both inclusive in Range 14, Townships 13 to 19 both inclusive and fractional part of Township 20 in Range 15, and Townships 13 to 19 both inclusive, and fractional part of Township 20 in Range 16.

As it is necessary to obtain the names and subscription of at least fifty members before applying for incorporation, all persons wishing to join the Society this year are requested to give in their names and subscriptions of \$1 each to the Secretary or members of the committee as soon as possible.

Balance Sheet South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society to March 19th, 1887.

To Membership tickets (107)	\$107 00
" Grant from South Qu'Appelle Municipality	50 00
" Grant from Lieut.-Governor and N. W. Council	125 00
" Special cash prizes	75 00
Total	357 00
By Expenses and disbursements in respect of organization of Society and Spring Show	15 50
" Cash prizes paid at Spring Show	5 00
" Expenses incurred at Fall Show for lumber, fencing, removing pens, drawing water, cleaning immigrant building	10 75
" Dinners to Judges at Fall Show	4 50
" Cash paid in prizes at Fall Show	158 50
" J. Weidman printing, Stationery and etc.	18 25
" Postage, post-cards, stationery	6 10
" Donation to hand fund	5 00
" Paid G. W. Roberts, assisting secretary at Fall Show	5 00
" Balance in hand	129 40
Total	358 00

CANADA SAVED ONCE MORE.

Once more our country can shout Hurrah! And sing for joy and gladness. If the Opposition had won the day I would have been four years of sadness.

Now the farmers and merchants will dance with glee. And fetch a new gown for the wife; And all will be able to go on a spree, And t'will be the joy of our life.

Wenow can rejoice with our premier John A. To know that our country is blessed With a government that has some common sense. And we're sure to get into no mess.

For if the Reformers had won the day Our pockets would be rather slim, And as we don't wish to work without pay We'd ride them out on a rail.

But now we know that the victory's won We're nothing more now to fear, So I call this the end of my song It's a pity to blot the poor dars.

Wolsley March, 24th, 1887.

We beg to move that the enraged Rielites of Quebec run over to Dakota and lend their assistance to the half-breeds who are there up in arms against the United States. And the Riel sympathisers who live in Chicago; they too ought to rush to the rescue of the downtrodden breeds. But perhaps the latter are only maltreated, misused and robbed when they live in Canada—Canadian-American.

MANSLAUGHTER.

At the recent assizes in Winnipeg one Laroque stood charged with the murder of Bazile Ritchot. A large number of witnesses was called by Mr. Hagel, Crown Counsel. The cross-examinations were made by Alfred J. Andrews (the son of Rev. Alfred Andrews of this town) the youngest member of the Manitoba bar, 21 years of age, who also produced several witnesses for the defence. We give from the Free Press the closing remarks on the trial:

Mr. A. J. Andrews addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He gave the prisoner's version of the murder which was as follows:

On the day of the killing he had placed his gun beside the house not knowing that it was loaded, and not noticing the cap. When Ritchot called him a thief he also used threatening language. When the deceased used this language he pulled off his coat and said to Ritchot "come out," meaning to fight him. After he was outside he heard Ritchot say to Laderoute, "I'll go out and rip him up." Then he got very much scared and commenced shaking terribly remaining around the house. He came across the gun and thinking though not loaded he could fighten deceased, took it up and was going back with it when deceased with a knife in his hand, came out of the door and said "this is the last of you." As he raised the gun to fighten deceased, his nervous jerking caused it to go off, after which he ran away, still thinking the deceased was pursuing him. Mr. Andrews dwelt at length on the medical evidence which went to show that the prisoner had no control over his actions on account of his severe affliction with St. Vitus dance.

Mr. Hagel, Q. C., replied on behalf of the crown and His Lordship summed up. He referred to the very able manner in which the case had been presented to the court for the prisoner, and considered that all the evidence which could have been adduced in his favor had been brought out.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. After some time they returned into court and asked to be informed whether there were degrees of manslaughter, when His Lordship informed them they could bring in either one of three verdicts, murder, manslaughter or not guilty. They subsequently returned a verdict of manslaughter. Mr. Hagel moved for the sentence of the court, which His Lordship intimated he would give next morning.

Sentence was given next morning. Five years in the Penitentiary.

A PROHIBITION PARTY.

At a recent meeting of the Ont. branch of the Dominion Alliance, a resolution that a prohibition party should be formed was withdrawn. If by a prohibition party is meant another political party in Canada, to nominate candidates in every constituency possible, we certainly think this action was wise.

There is a prohibition party in the United States, but so far as results are concerned, it does not appear to have done much as yet towards attaining national prohibition. The number of men willing to cut themselves aloof entirely from existing party organizations has been found too limited to force the hand of either one or the other of the larger parties in the desired direction.

The most effective method of accomplishing prohibition, if public opinion is ripe for it, is to compel candidates for the House of Commons to pledge themselves to support a prohibition plebiscite when they get there. If temperance electors will refuse to support any candidate who will not give this reasonable pledge, they will soon secure the required majority, and with it the means of testing public opinion. That a plebiscite is the best solution of the present position there is little doubt, as without a very cordial endorsement by the people it would be folly to pass a general prohibitory measure.—Winnipeg Sun.

—Wood wanted at THE PROGRESS office for subscriptions.

Mr. Van Horne, of the C. P. R., has a caustic vein of humor which he frequently uses with a crushing effect. Most severe is his rebuke to the city of Brandon, which has been expressing impatience at the delay in constructing the Souris Branch Railway. Mr. Van Horne replies that lines through a very new country cannot be expected to pay for some years to come and that as the people of Manitoba are demanding the removal of disallowance, competing lines from the south—if constructed—would utterly destroy any investment made in branch roads. Liberals have been exceedingly unfortunate in their demands; one of these was the second home-steam act, which has had the effect of mortgaging whole districts and scattering the inhabitants; next the abrogation of disallowance has been insisted upon and the consequence is that further railway construction in Southern Manitoba will be discontinued, and the two Southwesterns and the Brandon & Souris road will not be extended. It is a great pity that some patriots should be so long-tongued and so short-sighted.—Observer.

To say that in course of a trial of twenty years the Constitution of the Dominion has disclosed defects, and that it requires revision, is to say what would certainly be true of any work of man. Mr. Mercier's proposal of a Convention of Provinces is, therefore, perfectly reasonable. But Party will come in, and what a Liberal Premier of Quebec has proposed will be opposed as a matter of course by the Tory Premier at Ottawa. The British North American Act ought surely to have contained a provision for constitutional amendment, perhaps by Conventions of the Provinces, to be held at stated intervals. The British Parliament cannot watch the working of our Constitution. Nor can the Secretary for the Colonies move, unless he is prompted from Canada. And who is to prompt him? The head of a party Government in Canada? The Constitution would be gerrymandered, not amended.—The Week.

A GOOD BOY.

"I have a little story to tell you, boys," the old doctor said to the young people the other evening "One day—a long, hot day it had been too—I met my father on the road to town.

"I wish you would take this package to the village for me, Jim," he said, hesitating.

"Now, I was a boy of twelve, not fond of work, and was just out of the hay field where I had been at work since daybreak. I was tired, dusty, and hungry. It was two miles into town. I wanted to get my supper, and wash and dress for singing school.

"My first impulse was to refuse, and to do it harshly; for I was vexed that he should ask me after my long day's work. I told him I would go myself. He was a gentle, patient old man. But something stopped me—one of God's good angels, I think.

"Of course, father, I'll take it," I said, heartily, giving my sythe to one of the men. He gave me the package.

"Thank you, Jim," he said, "I was going myself, but somehow I don't feel very strong to-day."

"He walked with me to the road that turned off to the town; as he left he put his hand on my arm, saying again, 'Thank you, my son. You have always been good to me, Jim.'"

"I hurried into town and back again.

"When I came near the house I saw a crowd of farm hands at the door. One of them came to me, the tears rolling down his face.

"Your father," he said, "fell dead just as he reached the house. The last words he spoke were to you."

"I'm an old man now; but I have thanked God over and over again in all the years that have passed since that hour, that those last words were 'You've always been a good boy to me.'"

A writer in the London Spectator the other day asked a young writer who was at work at novelities how much he could earn. "At the rate of eightpence an hour," "This," the Spectator adds, "may be taken as about a minimum. The maximum may perhaps be put at £500 per annum. This excludes the great prices of editorships of leading journals and the price which a man gets for his name."

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

"Save us from our friends," The Aurora Banner in booming the New Orleans jubilee singers who were shortly to give a second concert in the town, said of them, "It is scarcely necessary for us to say in commendation of this talented company, as they were here some three weeks ago, and gave a concert for the Mechanics Institute where all who heard them were highly delighted. In fact it was generally conceded that they are the best troupe that has ever visited this community. We hope they will be visited with a full house this evening." (to enjoy the pleasure of witnessing their canabal issue.) But who are they to eat next time?

The half-breeds who have quite a settlement at St. John, Dakota, are again in trouble. They are on this side of the line because they could not successfully defy the authorities of the Dominion, and their course of conduct here is somewhat similar to that which got them into trouble in Canada. Apparently it is almost impossible for them to change their habits and conform to the usages of the civilization that surrounds them. Just at present they are defying the tax gatherer, who, being unable to collect taxes from them, has invoked the aid of the authorities. The sheriff must have done his work in a thorough manner, as an uprising is threatened. The breeds declare that if the property seized is not made over to them they will attempt to recover it by force; and no doubt they are sincere in their threats and anxious to "take the field," under the directions of some of Riel's ablest lieutenants, who are now residing at St. John. This "free country" does not seem, for half-breed purpose, to be any freer than Canada. The breed will discover in due time that the tax gatherer is an institution that cannot be ignored and that the path of complete freedom on this continent melts away upon the approach of a railway train. Perhaps he is even now aware that in leaving Manitoba for Dakota he jumped from the frying pan into the fire.—Canadian-American.

By enabling a patriotic Government to triumph over Parliamentary cabal, and by placing the national defences for seven years beyond the reach of demagogism, Germany has very likely assisted to herself peace. Boulanger will now be apt to subside. The state of the French finances is such that he cannot go on spending for ever. Now let England beware that the wounded and unquiet ambition of France does not look elsewhere for its satisfaction. In the Nineteenth Century, M. Reinack, the editor of the Republique Francaise, has an article written in a tone of the most engaging moderation, assuring us that there is nothing to be apprehended from Boulanger, and full of peace and good-will towards England. But he cannot make us forget that France has been giving England all the trouble that she could in Egypt, and is doing so still.—The Week.

By the mouths of its chiefs and through its organs, the Opposition seems to have definitely surrendered to the N. P. and the C. P. R. In that case, unless it is prepared to embrace Commercial Union, it has no intelligible platform that we can see, nor is there any assignable reason why anybody should wish to put Sir John Macdonald out or to put Mr. Blake in. But then there is room for other leaders and for a new party.—The Week.

—Anything you want for a holiday or birthday present you can get it at THE PROGRESS STORE.

FOR SALE.

A Team of Mules

CHEAP FOR CASH

Apply to

L. W. MULHOLLAND

Qu'Appelle

March, 24th, 1887.

HOME & GOSSIP.

QU'APPELLE.

—Water is plentiful on the surface.
—March came in lionlike and is going out lamblike.
—Wild geese have been going north for a week past.
—That hay press was for Mr. J. Doolittle, not Mr. Perley.

—Qu'Appelle Lodge of Free Masons meets next Tuesday evening.

—Hon. D. Laird came down from Prince Albert on Tuesday and went east yesterday morning.

—Mr. G. L. Dadds, of Wolseley, is in town. He is a prospective candidate for the N. W. Council.

—We give this week an editorial article on all the bearings of the fisheries question, commencing on this first page.

—The political wire-pulling fiend is again on the war path. Nominate a man by acclamation and give us a rest.

—MERRY-TORY-US.—"No-Tory-Us."—Regina Journal. "And still more Tories; this time Territories."—Manitowan.

—A meeting will be held in McLane's Hall on Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a St. George's society. The sons of England propose to celebrate St. George's day with a dinner.

—The remains of the youngest son of Mr. S. R. Edwards were interred at the cemetery yesterday. The funeral sermon will be preached on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock in the Methodist church.

—The Band has now secured the services of Mr. Harry Walker, an old timer by the way, as conductor. The band has already made great progress and efficiency may be expected in the near future.

—If Murphy will retire in Paterson's favor, or vice versa, we will be able to elect our man with so many candidates in the field. It is a pity to have two such good fellows try to get into the same place. One ought to retire in favor of the other.

—At the Queen's; T. H. Lyons, J. Dowler, M. Putnam, C. Insall, Winnipeg; G. Fisher, Port Qu'Appelle; W. D. Cook, W. M. Child, A. Mowat, Regina; W. H. Upton, Mrs. Niblock, Grenfell; Alex. McDougall, Frances Albert; J. W. Fraser, Sing Sing, Min.; J. P. Anderson, Portage la Prairie.

—Subscription lists have been received by parties in town for taking subscriptions towards the Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, to be established in London, England, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. A letter in reference to this matter from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will appear in THE PROGRESS next week.

—At the Leland: H. Walker, L. Agnew, L. C. McNeve, Max D. Major, Winnipeg; H. J. Macdonald, Balford; J. Harvey, Indian Head; M. M. Seymour, A. E. Trudell, J. Zukun, Port Qu'Appelle; B. Whitmore, Moosejaw; T. Wilson, Montford; A. J. Stewart, St. Paul, Min.; W. Mulligan, P. Hayes, Toronto; C. McDougall, Ottawa; G. L. Dadds, R. J. Bell, Wolseley; J. P. Anderson, Portage la Prairie.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Qu'Appelle Toboggan Club was held on Monday evening, Dr. Edwards, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary and adopted. The treasurer's report was then read showing an excess of assets over liabilities of \$127. F. E. Osler and A. J. Baker were appointed auditors. The Club are to be congratulated upon their excellent showing.

—The "Calico Ball," which we announced some time ago, is now definitely arranged to be held on the 13th April. It is being got up by the Band, and the proceeds will be added to this fund which need frequent replenishment to meet necessary expenses. Gentlemen will be taxed \$1.00 each, Ladies as usual free. This is a worthy object and deserves the support of every citizen. A big turn out is anticipated. There will be a refreshment counter on the "European" plan.

WE WONDER

—Who the three hangmen were?
—Why party politics should be introduced into an election for the Northwest Council?

—Why a man cannot run on his merits for the Northwest Council, irrespective of the party politics?

—How our mutual friend slept last Thursday night in his watery couch, and who sewed the bed up?

PLEASE HIM; DON'T HURT US.

The "soap fiend" who lives here this winter. Evidently thinks it no sin to sit and make fun with a glass in the sun, by dazzling the eyes of the printer.

EDGELEY.

—School opened on Tuesday, 29th inst., with a fair attendance. Parents will please govern themselves accordingly.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Brown of Trowbridge, Ontario, is visiting at Mr. Frank Goodwin's for a few days prior to going to their farm 10 miles south west of McLean Station. Mr. Brown shipped two car loads of stock and effects from Ontario to McLean Station.

WOLSELEY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the electors of the east part of Qu'Appelle District was convened in the town hall, Wolseley, on the 29th inst., at 15 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the opinions of the several aspirants to fill Mr. Perley's place lately vacated in the Northwest Council. Councillor Nimmens was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Styles was appointed secretary. The following persons were nominated and spoke in the order nominated, Levi Thomson, Matthew Snow, G. L. Dadds and Major Phipps. Mr. Dadds was asked to address the meeting, which he did by giving the candidates and meeting some good and wholesome advice. Messrs. Thomson, Snow and Phipps were decidedly opposed to mixing party politics up in local politics; while it was all right for the Dominion it was not in place in the Northwest Council. For that position the best man should be selected regardless of whether he was a Conservative or Reformer. Those men were also of the same opinion on the liquor question, but opposed to the introduction of the sale of spirituous liquor in any form. Mr. Dadds declared himself a Liberal Conservative and was bound to run this election on that platform. He was also in favor of a beer license and in favor of having breweries established in the Northwest. If elected he would work to make the farmers' pockets stick out with money like a stuffed road. Neither candidates or the meeting came to any defined conclusion, but it is now generally understood that Messrs. Thomson, Snow and Phipps will agree on a convention of the east part of the riding, as they claim that it is the east that has a right to the representative to fill the place vacated by Mr. Perley, and will each abide by the decision of such convention, and then will ask the west side to join in supporting the candidate so selected.

THE TOMB.

On the 28th inst., at Qu'Appelle, Harold, youngest son of Mr. S. R. Edwards, aged 1 year and 8 months.

CAUTION.

Parties are warned not to negotiate a mining Note for Thirty-two Dollars and fifty cents, given by Thomas Amery, W. A. Munn and T. Hegg, in favor of Munn & Campbell, and maturing 1st January, 1887.

Whitehead, March 31, 1887.

WANTED.

Man and Woman Servant. Man must understand farming and milking, woman, housework and butter making. Apply personally, or by letter to

J. A. C. BLACKWOOD, Kenilworth P. O., Assa.

March 31, 1887.

St. George's Society.

All English and other residents in the town of Qu'Appelle, in the name of St. George's Society, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at

McLANE'S HALL.

Town of Qu'Appelle, on

Saturday Evening, April 2nd, '87,

for the purpose of organizing the Society and making arrangements for an ending St. George's day, the 23rd April next.

R. DUNN & SONS, Sec. (by letter).

March 31, 1887.

IN TIME!

T. L. BRAY,

OF WOLSELEY,

SPRING STOCK COMPLETE BY THE 20TH

Just on time and at the right time did I place my orders with some of the best manufacturers and wholesale houses in the Dominion of Canada, thus securing for my customers many lines of

Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices,

and which have since advanced from ten to twenty-five per cent.; this is a profit of itself which I propose sharing with my Customers, remembering that hard times demand low prices and small profits.

While doing business in Wolseley I have endeavored to give my whole attention to that business, carefully watching the wholesale markets, always on the lookout for bargains; and being in a position to take the advantage of a depressed or glutted market; my customers therefore may at all times rest assured that when purchasing goods from me they are getting goods that have been well bought and are being sold at the lowest living profits.

IN OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

you will find all the leading lines in staple and fancy goods of which I will here mention a few:

Prints, Cretones, Gingham, Shirtings, Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Cottonades, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans,

Denims, Ducks, Tickings, Waddings, Cotton Batts, Cotton Towels, Table Napkins, White Honey-comb Quilts, Honey-comb cotton Towels,

Linen Huckback Towels, Linen Damask Towels, Russia Crash Towelings, Brown Hollands, Linen Striped Turkish Towels, Linen Damask Tablings, Linen Dice Tablings, etc., etc., etc.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

This Department has received more than usual attention. All the leading shades and most desirable goods will be found here, including black and colored Cashmeres, etc. We also keep the leading lines in Muslins, Linings, Silks and Satins, Lace Curtains and Table Covers. Ribbons, Laces, Gents furnishing Goods, etc.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

In this Department, when complete, which will be about the 20th of this month (March), will be found to contain as attractive and well assorted stock as can be found in any House in the Province of Assinabois.

About Forty More New Suits to Arrive in a few Days.

Many lines have been specially made and of superior quality; these special lines we think will supply a want long felt by those parties who have been in the habit of getting their clothing made to order, as some of those suits are as well made as your tailor would make them. Call and see our clothing before you place your orders elsewhere.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

The largest and best assorted stock that we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public—Bought Direct from the Manufacturers. A large portion of those goods were bought within Five per cent. as cheap as many of the wholesale houses of this country have bought; thus you see we save nearly all the wholesale profit.

T. L. BRAY'S IS THE PLACE FOR CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

we take the lead; our stock is always well assorted and of the choicest brands.

Terms Cash Or Marketable Produce.

T. L. BRAY, WOLSELEY, ASSA.

Red Fyfe Seed Wheat.

ASHBURN P. ANDERSON, Esq., of a few acres under cultivation, within a few miles from town. State lowest cash price. Apply by letter to Box 77, P. O., Qu'Appelle Station.

G. H. V. BULYEA, Qu'Appelle.

—The Progress store much of

fancy goods, dolls, toys, etc., is worth seeing. Call in.

Wanted to Purchase.

A QUARTER SECTION OF LAND with 21 acres under cultivation, within a few miles from town. State lowest cash price. Apply by letter to Box 77, P. O., Qu'Appelle Station.

G. H. V. BULYEA, Qu'Appelle.

WANTED.

By April 1st, 1887, A SMART BOY.

Apply by letter to JOHN ANDERSON, Hamilton Telegraph Office.

"The Emigrant."

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